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Docket No.	:	**119-0028US**	
Customer No.	:	**61947**	
Title	:	**MANIPULATION OF IMAGE CONTENT USING VARIOUS IMAGE REPRESENTATIONS**	

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APPEAL BRIEF

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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Apple, Inc.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1–71 are rejected. The appealed claims are 1–71.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

None filed

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

This section provides a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the independent claims involved in the appeal, referring to the specification by paragraph and line number and to the drawings by reference characters as required by 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(l)(v). Where applicable, each element of the claims is identified with a corresponding reference to the specification and drawings. Paragraph numbers refer to the published application. Citation to the specification and/or drawings does not imply that limitations from the specification and drawings should be read into the corresponding claim element. Additionally, references are not necessarily exhaustive, and various claim elements may also be described at other locations.

Generally, Appellant claims methods (independent claims 1, 13, 26 and 35), and computer-readable media (independent claims 43, 54 and 64) to provide for displaying and updating image previews in the graphical user interface of an application program running on a computer.

Independent claim 1 recites a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

- storing at least a first image data set and a second image data set for each at least one image, wherein the first image data set is of a different resolution than the second image data set; (Abstract, ¶ 16, ¶ 21, Fig. 2, element 32)

- using the stored first image data set to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface(10); and (¶ 22; Fig. 3A, element 14)
- moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface(10), and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface(10). (¶¶ 23-26; ¶ 29; Figs. 3A and 3B).

Independent claim 13 recites a method for displaying a representation of each of a plurality of images in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

- storing at least three or more image data sets for each of the plurality of images, wherein the image data sets for each of the plurality of images are all of differing resolutions; (¶ 16; ¶ 19; Fig. 2)
- using a first of the image data sets for each of the plurality of images to display the plurality of images in the graphical user interface(10); and (¶ 22; Fig. 3A element 14)
- moving the plurality of displayed images using the graphical user interface(10), and while moving the plurality of displayed images, querying an image data set for each of the plurality of displayed images different from the first image data set to display the plurality of displayed images in the graphical user interface(10). (¶¶ 23-26; ¶29; Figs. 3A and 3B).

Independent claim 26 recites a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

- storing at least three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image are all of differing resolutions; (¶ 16; ¶ 19; Fig. 2)
- selecting one of a plurality of magnification levels for the at least one image; and (¶ 22)
- querying one of the image data sets in accordance with the selected magnification level to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface(10). (¶¶ 22-23).

Independent claim 35 recites a method for processing at least one image for eventual display in an application program accessible by a graphical user interface, comprising:

- associating the at least one image with a first program; and (¶ 30)
- upon associating the at least one image, automatically processing the at least one image to form and store three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image represent differing resolutions of the at least one image. (¶ 16; ¶ 19; ¶ 30; Fig. 2).

Independent claim 43 recites a computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in a computer having a graphical user interface, the method comprising: (¶ 31)

- storing at least a first image data set and a second image data set for each at least one image, wherein the first image data set is of a different resolution than the second image data set; (Abstract, ¶ 16, ¶ 21, Fig. 2, element 32)
- using the stored first image data set to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface(10); and (¶ 22; Fig. 3A, element 14)
- moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface(10), and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface(10). (¶¶ 23-26; Figs. 3A and 3B).

Independent claim 54 recites a computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in a computer having a graphical user interface, the method comprising: (¶ 31)

- storing at least three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image are all of differing resolutions; (¶ 16; ¶ 19; Fig. 2)
- selecting one of a plurality of magnification levels for the at least one image; and (¶ 22)
- querying one of the image data sets in accordance with the selected magnification level to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface(10). (¶¶ 22-23).

Independent claim 64 recites a computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for processing at least one image for eventual display in an application program accessible by a graphical user interface, the method comprising: (¶ 31)

- associating the at least one image with a first program; and (¶ 30)
- upon associating the at least one image, automatically processing the at least one image to form and store three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image represent differing resolutions of the at least one image. (¶¶ 16-19; ¶ 30; Fig. 2).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1–6, 9–12, 43–46 and 50–53 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,147,703 to Miller et al. ("Miller").

Claims 7, 8, 13–23, 24–42, 47, 48, 54–71 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Miller in view of U.S. Patent 6,215,523 to Anderson ("Anderson").

VII. ARGUMENT

The claims do not stand or fall together. Instead, Appellants present separate arguments for various independent claims. Dependent claims are not argued separately in this brief. Therefore, for purposes of this appeal dependent claims stand or fall with their corresponding independent claim. After a concise discussion of cited art, each of these arguments is separately argued below and presented with separate headings and sub-heading as required by 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(l)(vii). To aid in review of the Office Action, certain rejections have been copied into this brief. Arguments as to the rejection then follow.

A. The Rejection of Claim 1 as Anticipated by Miller Is Improper

Independent claim 1 was rejected as anticipated by Miller. Specifically, claim 1 was rejected as follows:

> **Regarding claim 1**, Miller teaches a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising storing at least a first image data set and a second image data set for each at least one image (see column 4 lines 39-51; "*The displayed image 38 is preferably in the form of a smaller or lower resolution form of the larger, higher resolution image that is stored in the storage device 8*", the higher resolution image is equivalent to the first image data set, the lower resolution form is equivalent to the second image data set), wherein the first image data set is of a different resolution than the second image data set (see column 4 lines 39-51; "*This smaller or lower resolution image provides the user an indication of the image that is stored within the currently selected slot in the image list. In the case of FIG. 2, this image is displayed as a reduced size image, while in FIG. 3 it is displayed as a larger size the same size as which the image will later be displayed, but at a lower resolution*"); using the stored first image data set to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface (see column 6 lines 1-8; "*The progressive display of information to the user as described provides the user the opportunity to decide to continue to scroll before enough time has passed to allow the reduced resolution or full size image to be processed. By providing this capability, the user will be able to scroll to the image they desire to review more quickly than they would if they were forced to wait for the entire image to be processed*"); and moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface, and while moving, using at least the stored second image data set to display the image in the graphical user interface (see column 4 lines 52-67; "*displaying a small or low resolution representation of the image during scrolling can increase the perceived speed of scrolling*"; see also column 4 lines 39-51; "*in FIG. 3 it is displayed as a larger size the same size as which the image will later be displayed, but at a lower resolution*").

Office Action of October 29, 2007 at pp. 2–3. This rejection is improper for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claim 1 is directed to "moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface, and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface." In other words, claim 1 requires (i) displaying an image using a first image data set, (ii) moving the

displayed image, and (iii) using a second image data set to display the displayed image when the displayed image is moved.

Miller does not teach or suggest at least these limitations. With regard to "displaying an image using a first image data set … and using a second image data set to display the displayed image when the displayed image is moved," Miller teaches displaying a series of pictures in an index 28 at a low resolution, and separately displaying a larger picture on the screen 14, which corresponds to one of the pictures in a selected location 36 of the index 28 (*see* Miller, Figure 2, col. 4, lines 39-48). Thus, when a particular image is selected in the index 28, it is displayed as a separate, larger image on the screen 14. Accordingly, the display of the larger sized image on the screen 14 occurs only as a result of a selection of an image in the index 28, and is entirely separate from any other actions.

With regard to "moving the at least one displayed image" as required by claim 1, this concept is not taught or suggested by Miller. Instead, Miller teaches removing the full-size image from the display 14 while the image strip (i.e., the index) scrolls from image to image. Only when the scrolling is stopped on a low-resolution image in the index 28 is a new image displayed on the screen 14 (*see* Miller, Figure 6, col. 7, lines 4-29). Thus, in contrast to the limitations of claim 1 discussed above, Miller teaches that the display of an image having a different resolution from the image in the index 28 is entirely separate from the scrolling of the image in the index 28, which occurs at a single, fixed resolution. Thus, to summarize, Miller does not show or suggest displaying an image using a first image data set, and using a second image data set to display the image while the image is being moved.

Further, regarding this point, the Examiner has stated "[t]he act of scrolling is interpreted as a form of movement." Office Action dated 29 October 2007 at p. 10. Appellant respectfully disagrees. The scrolling disclosed in Miller does not appear to move images. Instead the images appear in a predefined location in an image strip with each image being erased and then redrawn in the next sequential predefined slot (*i.e.* frame) of the image strip. This act of having the pictures change positions in the image strip gives the user the appearance of scrolling through a "filmstrip" in order to select their desired picture. However, as described by Appellant at ¶ 29 of the instant disclosure, movement is more than merely updating previews at static and predefined locations on a screen.

Because Miller teaches scrolling a series of images at a single fixed resolution and pre-defined locations in an image strip, and further teaches that the scrolling of a reduced-resolution image is entirely separate from the display of a larger corresponding image, Miller cannot teach or suggest "moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface, and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface," as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 is improper. Reversal of the rejection of claim 1, as well as all claims depending therefrom, is therefore requested.

B. The Rejection of Claim 43 as Anticipated by Miller Is Improper

Independent claim 43 recites a computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method with limitations substantially as in claim 1, and thus the above argument applies with equal force to this claim. Reversal of the rejection of claim 43, as well as all claims depending therefrom, is therefore requested.

C. The Rejection of Claim 13 as Obvious Over Miller in view of Anderson Is Improper

Claim 13 recites, among other limitations, "moving the plurality of displayed images using the graphical user interface, and while moving the plurality of displayed images, querying an image data set for each of the plurality of displayed images different from the first image data set to display the plurality of displayed images in the graphical user interface." In other words, claim 13 requires (i) using a first image data set to display a plurality of images, (ii) moving the plurality of displayed images, and (iii) while moving the plurality of displayed images, querying an image data set different from the first image data set (i.e., another image data set) to display the plurality of displayed images.

Anderson and Miller, whether separately or in combination do not teach or suggest these limitations of claim 13. As noted above, Miller does not teach or suggest "displaying an image using a first image data set … and using a second image data set to display the displayed image when the displayed image is moved." Anderson fails to supply this missing limitation. Moreover, neither Anderson nor Miller teach moving the image. Although Examiner relies on

Anderson to teach that three image data sets are used (a thumbnail image, a screennail image, and the compressed image data), the use of three image data sets has no bearing on moving a plurality of displayed images, as required by claim 13.

Anderson teaches displaying a plurality of small thumbnails 700 on an LCD screen 402, and displaying a resized thumbnail 704 as a separate, larger image. When the user presses a control button 409, the small thumbnails 700 are "scrolled" on and off the LCD screen 402 (*see* Anderson, col. 10, lines 46-64). Additional information for a selected small thumbnail 700, including a separate resized thumbnail 704, is displayed on the LCD screen 402 (*see* Anderson, col. 11, lines 10-23). The "scrolling" disclosed in Anderson is similar to that described above for Miller because each of the images is displayed at a pre-defined location and is being erased from its current location and redrawn at the next pre-defined location to give the user the appearance of moving through an image strip. Thus, like Miller, Anderson does not teach or suggest ***moving*** the image as required by claim 13.

Because both Miller and Anderson teach scrolling a series of images at a single fixed resolution and pre-defined locations, and further teach that the scrolling of a reduced-resolution image is entirely separate from the display of a larger corresponding image, neither Miller nor Anderson, separately or in combination, teach or suggest "moving the plurality of displayed images using the graphical user interface, and while moving the plurality of displayed images, querying an image data set for each of the plurality of displayed images different from the first image data set to display the plurality of displayed images in the graphical user interface," as required by claim 13. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 13 (and the corresponding dependent claims) is improper. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejections for claim 13 (and the corresponding dependent claims) is respectfully requested.

D. The Rejection of Claims 26, 35, 54 and 64 as Obvious Over Miller in view of Anderson Is Improper

The remaining independent claims 26, 35, 54, and 64 each incorporate similar limitations to that of independent claim 13, and thus the above argument applies with equal force to these claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejections for claims 26, 35, 54 and 64 (and the corresponding dependent claims) is respectfully requested.

E. Conclusion

For at least the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that all outstanding rejections should be reversed. Additionally, to the extent specific claims have not been addressed, these claims depend from one or more claims that are specifically addressed, and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons as the claims specifically addressed. Applicants further believe that they have complied with each requirement for an appeal brief.

In the course of the foregoing discussions, Applicants may have at times referred to claim limitations in shorthand fashion, or may have focused on a particular claim element. This discussion should not be interpreted to mean that the other limitations can be ignored or dismissed. The claims must be viewed as a whole, and each limitation of the claims must be considered when determining the patentability of the claims. Moreover, it should be understood that there may be other distinctions between the claims and the prior art which have yet to be raised, but which may be raised in the future.

If any fees are required or have been overpaid, please appropriately charge or credit those fees to Deposit Account Number 501922, referencing docket number 119-0028US.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying a representation of at least one image in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

storing at least a first image data set and a second image data set for each at least one image, wherein the first image data set is of a different resolution than the second image data set;

using the stored first image data set to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface; and

moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface, and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the resolution of the first image data set is higher than the resolution of the second image data set.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the resolution of the first image data set is determined in accordance with a magnification of the displayed at least one image.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein moving the at least one displayed image comprises moving the at least one displayed image smoothly and continuously.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein moving the at least one displayed image comprises scrolling.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one displayed image is moved by a user interfacing with the graphical user interface.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first or second image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first or second image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising, prior to storing the image data sets, processing the at least one image to form the image data sets for each at least one image.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein processing occurs when the at least one image is associated with the application program.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the stored image data sets are transferred to the application program.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

13. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying a representation of each of a plurality of images in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

storing at least three or more image data sets for each of the plurality of images, wherein the image data sets for each of the plurality of images are all of differing resolutions;

using a first of the image data sets for each of the plurality of images to display the plurality of images in the graphical user interface; and

moving the plurality of displayed images using the graphical user interface, and while moving the plurality of displayed images, querying an image data set for each of the plurality of displayed images different from the first image data set to display the plurality of displayed images in the graphical user interface.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the resolution of the first image data set for each of the plurality of images is higher than the queried image data set.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, wherein the resolution of the first image data set is determined in accordance with a magnification of the displayed plurality of images.

16. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein moving the plurality of displayed images comprises moving the plurality of displayed images smoothly and continuously.

17. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein moving the plurality of displayed images comprises scrolling.

18. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the plurality of displayed images are moved by a user interfacing with the graphical user interface.

19. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each of the plurality of images is in a memory mapped format.

20. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each of the plurality of images is uncompressed.

21. (Original) The method of claim 13, further comprising, prior to storing the image data sets, processing the plurality of images to form the image data sets for each of the plurality of images.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein processing occurs when the plurality of images are associated with the application program.

23. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the stored image data sets are transferred to the application program.

24. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the queried image data sets for each of the plurality of images depends on a speed at which the plurality of images are moved.

25. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

26. (Original) A method for displaying a representation of at least one image in an application program in a computer having a graphical user interface, comprising:

storing at least three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image are all of differing resolutions;

selecting one of a plurality of magnification levels for the at least one image; and

querying one of the image data sets in accordance with the selected magnification level to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface.

27. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

28. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

29. (Original) The method of claim 26, further comprising, prior to storing the image data sets, processing the at least one image to form the image data sets for each image.

30. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein processing occurs when the at least one image is associated with the application program.

31. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein the stored image data sets are transferred to the application program.

32. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein a number of the plurality of magnification levels equals a number of the plurality of image data sets for each at least one image.

33. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein a number of the plurality of magnification levels is greater than a number of the plurality of image data sets for each at least one image.

34. (Original) The method of claim 26, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

35. (Original) A method for processing at least one image for eventual display in an application program accessible by a graphical user interface, comprising:

associating the at least one image with a first program; and

upon associating the at least one image, automatically processing the at least one image to form and store three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image represent differing resolutions of the at least one image.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

37. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein less than all of the image data sets for each at least one image are in a memory mapped format.

38. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

39. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein less than all of the image data sets for each at least one image are uncompressed.

40. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the at least one image is associated when loaded into the application program.

41. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

42. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the first program comprises the application program.

43. (Previously Presented) A computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in a computer having a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

storing at least a first image data set and a second image data set for each at least one image, wherein the first image data set is of a different resolution than the second image data set;

using the stored first image data set to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface; and

moving the at least one displayed image using the graphical user interface, and while moving the at least one displayed image, using at least the stored second image data set to display the at least one displayed image in the graphical user interface.

44. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein the resolution of the first image data set is higher than the resolution of the second image data set.

45. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein moving the at least one displayed image comprises moving the at least one displayed image smoothly and continuously.

46. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein moving the at least one displayed image comprises scrolling.

47. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein at least one of the first or second image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

48. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein at least one of the first or second image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

49. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein the at least one image is processed when loaded into the program.

50. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein at least one of the first and second image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

51. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, where the method further comprises, prior to storing the image data sets, processing the at least one image to form the image data sets for each at least one image.

52. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 51, wherein processing occurs when the at least one image is associated with the application program.

53. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 43, wherein the method further comprises transferring the stored image data sets to the application program.

54. (Original) A computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for displaying a representation of at least one image in a computer having a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

storing at least three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image are all of differing resolutions;

selecting one of a plurality of magnification levels for the at least one image; and

querying one of the image data sets in accordance with the selected magnification level to display the at least one image in the graphical user interface.

55. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

56. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

57. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein the at least one image is processed when loaded into the program.

58. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein a number of the plurality of magnification levels equals a number of the plurality of image data sets for each at least one image.

59. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein a number of the plurality of magnification levels is greater than a number of the plurality of image data sets for each at least one image.

60. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

61. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein the method further comprises, prior to storing the image data sets, processing the at least one image to form the image data sets for each image.

62. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 61, wherein processing occurs when the at least one image is associated with the application program.

63. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 54, wherein the method further comprises transferring the stored image data sets to the application program.

64. (Original) A computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method for processing at least one image for eventual display in an application program accessible by a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

associating the at least one image with a first program; and

upon associating the at least one image, automatically processing the at least one image to form and store three or more image data sets for each at least one image, wherein the image data sets for each at least one image represent differing resolutions of the at least one image.

65. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is in a memory mapped format.

66. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein less than all of the image data sets for each at least one image are in a memory mapped format.

67. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image is uncompressed.

68. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein less than all of the image data sets for each at least one image are uncompressed.

69. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the at least one image is processed when loaded into the program.

70. (Original) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein at least one of the image data sets for each at least one image comprises a full resolution version of the image.

71. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 64, wherein the first program comprises the application program.

IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.